

# THE TIMES.



## The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**General Zachary Taylor,**  
of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Millard Fillmore,**  
of New York.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST DISTRICT,  
**T. L. ANDERSON,** of Marion.

SECOND DISTRICT,  
**A. LEONARD,** of Howard.

THIRD DISTRICT,  
**A. W. DONIPHAN,** of Clay.

FOURTH DISTRICT,  
**J. C. RICHARDSON,** of Cooper.

FIFTH DISTRICT,  
**CHARLES NUTTER HANDY,** of Benton.

SIXTH DISTRICT,  
**A. COOK,** of Cape Girardeau.

SEVENTH DISTRICT,  
**U. WRIGHT,** of St. Louis.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**Major James S. Rollins,**  
of Boone.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
**Littlebury Hendrick,**  
of Greene.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:  
**JOHN D. COOK,** of Cape Girardeau.

SECOND DISTRICT:  
**GILCHRIST PORTER,** of Pike.

THIRD DISTRICT:  
**ROBERT WILSON,** of Randolph.

FIFTH DISTRICT:  
**JAMES WINSTON,** of Benton.

FOR THE SENATE, FROM CHARITON AND HOWARD,  
**GEN JOHN E. CLARK.**

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
**JOHN DYSART.**

FOR SHERIFF,  
**WILLIAM B. HANNA.**

## FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1848.

## SENATORIAL CANVASS.

Messrs. Clark and Jackson will address the citizens of Chariton county as follows:

At Plunkett's Spring, Prairie township, Monday, July 17

At Keytesville, Tuesday, July 18

At Brunswick, Wednesday, July 19

At the school house near J. Hutchison's Yellowcreek township, July 20

At the School House, near Lock's and Weathers' Clark township, July 21

At McCallum's Mill, Beckbranch township, July 22

At M. Hurt's, Buffalo township, July 24

☐ We are requested by the ladies concerned in the Concert and Ice Cream Party, which came off last Tuesday evening, to return their sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement extended on the part of the citizens of the place and vicinity.—They acknowledge the receipt of \$80 as the proceeds of the evening's entertainment.

## VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the letter of Mr. Van Buren, which was read at the Utica Convention. This letter will command general attention; first, because of the distinguished source from which it emanates; and second, because the subject of which it treats is one of vital importance to every citizen of the Union. The "free territory party" evidently look to Mr. Van Buren as their leader, and his letter may be regarded as their platform of principles; and if they do not form a party sufficiently strong to prevent the success of either party in the present election for President, they will not cease their efforts, and hence it is well for the western and southern people to understand their movements.

## NEW YORK WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

The meeting held in the city of New York on the night of the 27th, is said to have been the largest political gathering ever held in the city; and although a body of Locofoco custom house, and other United States officers, aided by a few intemperate Whigs, attempted to make a division, the majority for TAYLOR was large, and triumphant. Even GREENE, of the Tribune, who grows horribly because he is not in the lead, admits it was one of the largest political assemblages of the season.

**COULDN'T BE BOUGHT UP.**—The Auburn N. Y. Advertiser, says, that a Hunker the other day, in Rochester, offered John Van Buren a foreign mission, if he would cease his opposition to Cass. But the Prince thanking him very politely, declared that he preferred the Home Missionary service.

The New York Journal of Commerce thinks, since the nomination of Van Buren, that Taylor and Fillmore will carry New York by a plurality of at least 100,000!

The Hon. Wm. L. Yancy, the chief delegate from Alabama to the Locofoco national convention, has gone home with the avowed determination to do everything in his power towards carrying his State against Cass.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

On our first page will be found the proposed amendments to the Constitution.—They are to be voted on at the August election, and should, therefore, receive a careful perusal from every elector. The one in reference to representation we regard as the most important. It is a little better than the present constitution, but is so outrageously unjust, that it should be indignantly rejected, were it not there is no choice; reject it, and we remain as we are; adopt it, infamous though it be, and we get a fraction of our dues. In matters of principle, this looks like a slow way to get right, but it is the only hope. The politicians have sold the people of the populous counties to those of the sparsely settled; with the gubernatorial mansion, or a seat in Congress flitting before their eyes, they transferred the majority over to the minority, as if they were a drove of cattle in the market; five of the free and intelligent voters of Howard only equal one of the citizens of the sparsely settled counties! And this is political equality, we are told! The majority is completely in the hands of the minority; they can take just so much of their political freedom as the minority choose to give them, and no more. There is one thing however, they can, and should do, and that is, put the seal of condemnation on those who have sacrificed them at the shrine of personal ambition, and choose men to represent them who have more political integrity.

## COMMERCE OF ST. LOUIS.

But few of our readers, we apprehend, have a just idea of the vast and increasing commerce of St. Louis, and it is our intention, from time to time, to pay some attention to the statistics of our great city.—What is termed the semi-annual statement, has just appeared, and from that we make the following extracts, showing the amount received in 1847, and the amount of the same articles, for the first half of 1848.—We take only such articles as immediately interest our own readers.

ARTICLES.	1847.	1/2 of 1848.
Tobacco, hhds,	4,508	5,313
Hemp, bales,	63,542	26,197
Bacon, casks,	10,836	20,443
Corn, sacks,	430,091	121,776
Flour, bbls,	239,163	140,892
Pork, bbls,	38,324	62,193
Whiskey, bbls,	15,354	16,786
Wheat, sacks,	946,532	427,839

Notwithstanding the killing price of pork and bacon, it will be seen that nearly double as much has gone forward in one half of this year, as in all of last; and that tobacco and whiskey are the only other articles on the increase. The decrease in wheat, corn, and hemp will command the attention of commercial readers.

**FATAL AFFRAY.**—A most heart-rending occurrence took place in our vicinity last Sunday evening, which resulted in the death of Mr. Fielding Powell. He was under the influence of liquor, and went to the house of his brother, Willis Powell, and desired to get a gun for the purpose of shooting one of his neighbors; the gun was refused, at which he became abusive, and threatened Willis, arming himself with a chair; the daughter of Willis interposed, and was knocked down with the chair; he then grappled Willis by the legs, and pulled him out of the house, got upon him, and commenced beating him. Willis drew his knife and cut Fielding in sixteen places, five of which were mortal. He died Monday morning. Willis gave himself up, and was tried on Tuesday, before Justices Taylor, Major and Kring, and acquitted.

**LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.**—The Louisville Journal of the 4th says: "A friend and relative of Gen. Taylor has shown us a letter from the old hero, dated Baton Rouge, June 20. We are permitted to make the following extract. It sufficiently indicates the position of our patriotic candidate the future President of the United States.

"It appears I was nominated by the Whig National Convention which met in Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month, as their candidate for the Presidency at the coming election. I can truly say it is not a matter of exultation, however much I may feel gratified at the compliment paid me by so highly intelligent and pure a body at that convention. No one can appreciate the compliment more highly than I do, yet had they named some one of the distinguished civilians who were before them instead of myself, it would have met my most cordial approbation."

**MR. VAN BUREN'S ACCEPTANCE.**—The Albany Atlas contains the following statement, upon which, says the N. Y. Post, the most implicit reliance may be placed:

"The Utica Convention nominated Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, contrary to his own wishes, upon the principle, that the people whom they represent had a right to make this use of his name; and did not direct the usual notice of their proceeding to be given to him.—No communication on the subject is, therefore, to be expected from him. But we are most happy to be able to say, upon the best authority, that however unexpected and undesirable to himself, the position assigned him by the action of his friends, Mr. Van Buren will not, under the circumstances in which they have been placed, contest this principle with them, nor interpose any further obstacles to the course they had adopted."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:—"This statement is confirmed by our own private advices from a well informed source."

## MILLARD FILLMORE.

The history of Millard Fillmore, our candidate for Vice President, affords a useful lesson as showing what may be accomplished in the face of the greatest obstacles, by intellect, aided and controlled by energy, perseverance, and strict integrity, in a public and private capacity.

His father Nathaniel Fillmore is the son of one of like name who served in the French war, and was a true Whig of the Revolution, proving his devotion to his country's cause by gallantly fighting as Lieutenant under Gen. Stark, in the battle of Bennington. He was born at Bennington, Vermont, in 1771, and early in life removed to what is now called Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., New York, where Millard was born, January 7, 1800. He was a farmer, and soon after lost all his property by a bad title to one of the military lots he had purchased. About the year 1802 he removed to the town of Seneca, now Niles, and resided there till 1809, when he removed to Erie county, where he still lives cultivating a small farm with his own hands. He was a strong and uniform supporter of J. F. Mason, Madison, and Tompkins, and is now a true Whig.

The narrow means of his father deprived Millard of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill taught common school of the country. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favored youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the benefit of well furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little except his common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the then wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clothier's trade. He remained about four months and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool-carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was formed there soon after, gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge throughout books. He improved the opportunity thus offered; the appetite grew by what it fed upon. The thirst of knowledge soon became insatiate, and every leisure moment was spent in reading. Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade, and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography and travels. At the age of 19 he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Walter Wood, Esq., whom many will remember as one of the most estimable citizens of that county. Judge Wood was a man of wealth and great business capacity; he had an excellent law library, but little professional business.—He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy, were powers that only required proper development to raise the possessor to high distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to the objection of a lack of education, means and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge W. kindly offered to give him a place in his office to advance money to defray his expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted.—The apprentice boy bought his time; entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practiced surveying.

Fearing he should incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he taught school for three months in the year, and acquired the means of partially supporting himself. In the fall of 1821 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo. There he sustained himself by teaching school, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas, and commenced practice in the village of Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he again removed to Buffalo, and has continued to reside there ever since.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as a member from Erie county, to which office he was re-elected the two following years.

His talents, integrity and assiduous devotion to public business, soon won for him the confidence of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "if Fillmore says it is right, we will vote for it."

The most important measure of a general nature that came up during his service in the State Legislature, was the bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt. In behalf of that great and philanthropic measure, Mr. Fillmore took an active part, urging with unanswerable arguments its justice and expediency, and as a member of the committee on the subject, aiding to perfect its details. The portion of the bill relating to Justices' Courts was drafted by him, the remainder being the work of the Hon. John C. Spencer. The bill met with a fierce, unrelenting opposition at every step of its progress, and to Millard Fillmore as much as to any other man, we are indebted for expunging from the statute book that relic of a cruel, barbarous age, imprisonment for Debt.

Such was the boy, and such is the man whom the Whigs present as their candidate for the Vice President. In every station in which he has been placed he has shown himself "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution." He is emphatically one of the people. For all that he has and is, he is indebted under God to his own exertions. Born to an inheritance of comparative poverty, which now, thanks to Whig policy, are enjoyed by the humblest in the land, he struggled bravely with difficulties that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute heart. Nobly has he won his laurels, and long may he live to enjoy them.

**FLORIDA.**—Gen. Cass has not the slightest chance in Florida. The Jacksonville News and several other influential Locofoco papers in that State denounce his nomination as a fraud and humbug and say that they greatly prefer the election of Taylor. Florida was the theatre of one of old Zack's glorious campaigns, and unquestionably he will get the vote of the State.

At the Taylor Ratification meeting in Circleville, Ohio, Mr. Nelson Franklin, who has heretofore acted with the Locofoco party, and at one time elected to the State Senate on account of his great devotion to the interests of that party, came out for Gen. Taylor and announced his intention of giving him a zealous support. Mr. Franklin is a man of great moral worth and personal popularity.

The Boston Courier has changed hands. This was the only Whig paper in Massachusetts but what supported General Taylor. This is another wet blanket for our Locofoco neighbors. The courier under its new editorship will hereafter sustain the nominees.

## HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE AND EXAMINATION.  
The fourth Annual Catalogue of this Institution is before us. There has been during the past year two hundred and twenty-one pupils in attendance—one hundred and twenty-one in the Male, and one hundred in the Female Department. This is a considerable increase over former years, and is the best possible evidence of the usefulness of the school and the competency of those who have its management.

The teachers for the last year were as follows:

WM. T. LUCKY, A. M. Superintendent, and Principal of the Female Department.  
REV. NATHAN SCARRITT, A. M. Principal of the Male Department. EDWIN K. ATTERBURY, Assistant in the Male Department. MISS SARAH JANE ROCKWELL, Assistant in the Female Department. MISS MARY ROCKWELL, Teacher of Music and the Ornamental Branches. MONS J. E. HAMILTON, Teacher of French.

The patrons of the institution, as well as the community generally, will regret to learn, that with the close of the present session, ends the connection of Mr. Scarritt and the Misses Rockwell with the school. Mr. Wm. T. Davis, who is well known to most of our citizens, takes the place of the former; we have not learned who supplies the places of the latter.

The Annual Examination of the School commenced on Tuesday afternoon, and terminated Thursday. There was a large number of persons in attendance, both of our own citizens, and from a distance. Our engagements prevented our attending regularly enough to speak from personal observation in reference to the interesting exercises—but from those who did attend, we are pleased to hear so favorable a report.

The Examining Committee will doubtless make a report, which will appear next week.

Wednesday and Thursday evenings were devoted to declamation, and the reading of selected and original pieces by the students of both departments, and vocal and instrumental music by the young ladies. We append the programme of Thursday evening's exercises:

- PRAYER—
1. An Address to the Young, B. A. Parrott.
  2. Eulogy on Andrew Jackson, W. J. Morrison.
  3. Bounding Billows, with var. H. Wisely.
  4. Eulogy on Dr. Franklin, W. Bokannon.
  5. Distribution of Happiness, M. F. Criglar.
  6. When Night Comes o'er the Plains, Vocal Duett, E. Frewitt and M. Williams.
  7. The Three Powers of Man, A. S. Johnson.
  8. Le Petit Tambour, Duett, M. Leonard and H. Riddlesberger.
  9. The Bible, J. N. Wright.
  10. Ravages of Time, S. E. Harrison.
  11. Speed the Plough, with var. Alice Talbot.
  12. Liberty, J. L. Morrison.
  13. Will You Come to the Bower, with var. M. E. Crews.
  14. Education, T. S. Huffaker.
  15. Strength of Character, M. Williams.
  16. Gone to Alabama, S. E. Harrison.
  17. Eulogy on J. Q. Adams, M. D. Wilson.
  18. L'amarante, Duett, M. Leonard and F. M. Harrison.
  19. Our Country, D. H. Siler.
  20. The Student's Reward, S. E. McDonald.
  21. Storm Rondo, C. J. Birch.
  22. Missouri, G. Elgin.
  23. The Farmer's Boy, M. Boon.
  24. The Press, W. T. Siler.
  25. Imagination, C. J. Birch.
  26. Wrecker's Daughter's Quickstep, W. Boon.
  27. The Responsibility of Literary Men, J. L. McNair.
  28. Overture to Francielli, M. Leonard.
  29. The True Honor of a Nation, C. C. Huffaker.
  30. History and Influence of Music, S. Major.
  31. Dearest Ma, S. Morrison.
  32. Conscience, M. Molest.
  33. Battle of Waterloo, M. E. Wilson.
  34. The Declaration of Independence, F. McDonald.
  35. Eloquence of a Tear, E. T. Frewitt.
  36. The Knight of the Raven Black Plume, S. Major.
  37. Youth, F. S. Johnson.
  38. The Sailor Boy's Last Dream, M. Williams.
  39. What Can I Do? M. Leonard.
  40. The Present Condition of Society, J. A. Holliday.
  41. African Quadrilles, S. Bass.
  42. Hour of Parting, M. M. Chick.

**THE CRY IS, STILL THEY COME!**—The Whigs of Palmyra met a few evenings since and organized a Rough and Ready Club. The meeting was addressed (says the Whig) by Dr. John L. Taylor, a democrat of the Jefferson school, in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor. Dr. T. dissolved his connection with the Locofoco party and will now be found giving a hearty support to Old Zack.

**SALINE COUNTY.**—George C. Bingham is again a candidate for the Legislature in Saline county. He was fairly elected last election, but the legislature overruled the will of the people and gave Mr. Sappington his seat. They are now both before the people again, and we look for the election of Mr. Bingham by a handsome majority. Judge Hays was first announced as the whig candidate, but Sappington appearing as his opponent, he gave way to the general desire of the people to rebuke the high-handed act of the Legislature, by triumphantly electing the man who was defrauded out of his seat.

☐ We have had exceedingly warm weather the last few days.

## TAYLOR RATIFICATION MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

At a very large meeting of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore in Randolph county, together with many from the adjoining counties, held at Huntsville on the 8th of July, on motion of Col. Thos. P. Ruby, Judge THOS. P. COATES was appointed President, and Henry Herndon, Benj. Huntsman, Silas Chrisman, Henry Martin, John H. Penny, John G. Burton and Giles F. Cooke, Vice Presidents, and Thomas B. Reed, Dr. James I. Watts, John Wilson and James H. Austin, Secretaries.

Gen. Robt. Wilson, Whig candidate for Congress, being called upon, briefly explained the objects of the meeting and enforced the claims of Taylor and Fillmore on the Whig party and the people generally.

On motion of George H. Burckhardt, Esq., a committee consisting of Mr. Burckhardt, R. Wilson and W. R. Samuel, was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of the meeting.

While the committee were out, the whole assemblage, (which included a very large number of the ladies who had honored the meeting by attending,) partook of some "Rough and Ready fare" which had been bountifully provided by the citizens of the county. After which the committee returned, and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

**WHEREAS**, In the presidential election of 1848, are involved issues vitally affecting the prosperity and welfare of these United States, Therefore be it

**Resolved**, That, although in the opinion of this meeting, the veto power, is a high conservative power, yet it has been most shamefully abused by the present Executive and some of his predecessors.

**Resolved**, That the veto power should never be used except in cases of a clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste or want of consideration on the part of the Representatives of the people, and when upon questions of domestic policy, that have been settled by uniform action of the government, and long acquiesced in by the people, it is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution for the Executive to defeat the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress assembled.

**Resolved**, That Congress has the clear Constitutional right, to make appropriations for the improvement of our lakes, harbors and navigable streams.

**Resolved**, That we congratulate our fellow countrymen on the return of peace to our borders, after a bloody conflict of two years or more, in which we have lost many valuable lives and expended millions of treasure, without the accomplishment of any substantial good, except the establishment of the fact, that the citizen soldier is equal to any emergency.

**Resolved**, That the principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest.

**Resolved**, That we hail with sentiments of profound satisfaction, the nominations of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, by the Philadelphia Convention, as the standard-bearers of the Whigs in the coming contest.

**Resolved**, That in Gen. Taylor we recognize the pure, the honest-hearted, the high minded patriot; the glorious conqueror of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista; the chieftain, who has not only filled the world with admiration of his great achievements, but has covered his country's flag with imperishable glory.

**Resolved**, That upon the bloody plains of Buena Vista, on the anniversary of the birth day of our illustrious Washington, Gen. Taylor and his brave patriots in arms, gained one of the most signal victories over the flower of the Mexican army, marshalled by its greatest General, that is recorded in the annals of history, for which they are entitled to the gratitude of America's sons and daughters.

**Resolved**, That with an abiding confidence in the correctness of our principles, and with old "Rough and Ready" for our captain, we enter the contest assured of success, and unfurl our banner to the breeze, inserted thereon for our motto, "Whig principles and Rough and Ready who never surrenders."

**Resolved**, That in the history of Zachary Taylor, in his great energy of character in the hour of danger, in his practical good sense, keen sagacity and his unsullied name, we have a sufficient guaranty, that if elected President of this Union, he will administer the government for the good of the whole people.

**Resolved**, That we pledge to Taylor and Fillmore, our warmest support in the present contest.

Mr. Burckhardt from the committee to write to speakers to address the meeting, read letters from A. Leonard and J. G. Miller, Esqrs., expressing their hearty concurrence in the nominations, and regretting their inability to be present on the occasion.

Mr. Abernathy, of the Paris Mercury, being present, was then called upon, and addressed the meeting in his usual happy style, setting forth the claims and qualifications of Gen. Taylor, and contrasting them with those of his competitor.

Mr. Geo. H. Burckhardt was next called to the stand, and responded by showing most forcibly, the difference between the respective principles of the two parties, and their practices. After a good Taylor song from Mr. J. Goodman, and an eloquent and stirring appeal in behalf of "Old Zack" from Mr. L. D. Brewer, the meeting adjourned.

**THOMAS P. COATES, President.**  
VICE PRESIDENTS—Henry Herndon, Benjamin Huntsman, Silas Chrisman, Henry Martin, John H. Penny, John G. Burton, Giles F. Cooke.  
SECRETARIES—J. J. Watts, John Wilson, J. H. Wilson, T. B. Reed.

## AN ACT TO SUSTAIN THE CREDIT OF THE STATE.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Sec. 1. The annual tax levied upon all objects of taxation shall be at the following rates, viz: On all free male persons over twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, thirty-seven and a half cents, and all other objects of taxation now made taxable by law, one-fifth of one per centum of the assessed value thereof, and in all cases where a collector shall collect a poll tax off of any person, and such person shall pay no tax on property, the collector shall be entitled to receive for such collection thereof, ten per cent. on all such poll tax.

Sec. 2. The county courts of the different counties in this State, are hereby authorized to levy for county purposes upon polls, a sum equal to the State tax and no more.

Sec. 3. The Governor of this State is hereby authorized to borrow any sum of money not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not greater than eight per cent. per annum, which sum so borrowed shall be as soon as received, placed in the treasury of the State, and made applicable to the payment of the interest on the State bonds or to the principle thereof.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall issue the bonds of the State necessary to procure the loan, authorized in the preceding section, in such sums and at such times as may be necessary to meet the demands against the treasury of the State.

Sec. 5. The bonds hereby authorized to be issued, shall be signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, shall be made payable in five years from the time of their negotiation but redeemable at any time after two years, and no bonds issued under the provisions of this act, shall be for a less sum than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. The sum of twenty thousand dollars in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment of interest on the State bonds.

Sec. 7. Every person or co-partnership of persons in this State, who shall follow the practice of the law for a livelihood, in whole or in part is hereby declared to be a lawyer; and every person or co-partnership of persons in this State, who shall follow the practice of medicine for a livelihood in whole or in part is hereby declared to be a physician.

Sec. 8. No person or co-partnership of persons shall follow the practice of law or medicine in whole or in part, as a business in this State, without first obtaining a license to follow such professions, according to this act; and every person or co-partnership of persons offending against the same shall forfeit to the State not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars for every such offence to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 9. Before any person or co-partnership of persons shall receive a license to practice law or medicine as herein provided, he or they shall deliver to the collector of the county in which any such persons may reside a written statement containing as near as may be, the amount of business done by such person or persons within the twelve months next preceding such application for license as required in the preceding section.

Sec. 10. The tax on every lawyer's or physician's license shall be as follows: Where the business done within twelve months next preceding the application for such license shall have amounted to five hundred dollars or less, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, over five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, the sum of five dollars; over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand dollars, the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents; and so on in that proportion, increasing the tax two dollars and fifty cents, for each additional sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 11. Every person or co-partnership of persons who shall travel from place to place, for the purpose of selling or depositing for sale any pills or patent medicines, shall pay to the collector of each county in which such person or persons may make any sale or deposits of any pills or patent medicine, a tax of two dollars, and in case of any such person or persons failing to pay the tax required in this section, at the time of making such sales or deposits, it shall be the duty of the collector to seize upon such pills or patent medicines, so sold or deposited, and sell as much thereof as will pay double the amount of the tax herein imposed and all costs attending such seizure and sale.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the county courts to cause to be furnished to the several collectors in their respective counties, the necessary blank license required by this act, and to keep an account thereof in the same manner as accounts of other licenses are required to be kept, and the collector shall receive the same fee for granting the license herein required, as is allowed in other cases of granting license, and shall settle and account for the same in the same manner as other State licenses.

Sec. 13. Every person or co-partnership of persons following the practice of law or medicine in whole or in part, shall be required to procure the license required by this act annually, and every failure so to do shall be considered a violation of this act.

Sec. 14. In addition to the ordinary poll tax herein required to be collected, there shall be annually levied and collected from all persons who at the time of assessment may be receiving, or individuals in the capacity of public officers or private services, an annual or stated salary for their services, a tax of one per cent. upon the amount of the salaries of all such persons; and the assessor shall require from all such persons, a written statement setting out the amount of salary received by any such person, verified by oath or affirmation. The foregoing provisions of this section, shall be applicable to all State and county officers who do not receive a stated salary, but who receive compensation in fees, and to members of the Legislature.

Sec. 15. The taxes which are to be levied and collected under the provisions of the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections of this act, are for State purposes only, and the county courts are prohibited from levying any taxes for county purposes under the provisions of said sections.

Sec. 16. The additional taxes imposed by this act, shall apply to the revenue of the present year, and the assessors shall make their assessment in conformity thereto, so far as they are required to be acted on by the assessor, and if upon the return of the assessors book, it shall appear that the assessment has not been made in conformity to this act, the county court shall cause the same to be corrected so as to conform thereto.

Sec. 17. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to impose a tax upon the wages or salary of any person employed to labor upon a farm, unless such person is hired as an overseer or manager of such farm. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved February 16, 1847.